

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

THE LATEST IN DRESS FROM THE AMERICAN METROPOLIS.

Garments That Are Quite English, You Know—Seal Skins That All the Fair Ones Love—Headwear of the Season. Other Matters.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Economy is the source of wealth, we all know, and that is the reason that so many women take pieces of their husband's old trousers and sew them all over with gold braid and all colors of silk, and then pay a shoemaker \$5 to put soles and heels on them, so that "dear hubby can have a valuable but economical pair of slippers for his dainty little footies tooties when he comes home," and thereby the good and economical little wife saves enough money to buy her a winter bonnet, and besides earns a reciprocal present on Christmas, usually a sealskin cloak. Being a woman myself, I can't quite explain how it is that it makes a sufficient saving on the price of a pair of slippers that could be bought ready made for \$1.50, to buy a \$35 bonnet and pay \$5 to the shoemaker besides, but it must be so, or custom would not have proved it infallible. Women are not expected to reason and practice economy both. One is quite enough, particularly when such abstruse problems as how to make \$35 out of one with a clear title to a sealskin or diamond ring in the future are involved. Women may not be able to argue, to set up their premises, and draw their deductions, and convince their husbands by their logic, but with their economy and their tears they get there just the same.

Yesterday I sat in a window on a much frequented thoroughfare, which is thronged with ladies every afternoon, and suddenly the idea struck me to count the bonnets and hats, and only those which had no counterparts, during one hour. I did so and counted 112 women and girls, each and every one of whom had on a head covering entirely different from her sister's. There were some others which, like the Irishman's pig, ran around so that I could not keep account.

Just think of that! Four hundred and twelve different styles of hats and bonnets! Everybody can be in fashion in that manner, or rather each woman can be a law to herself, and it is a smarter woman than I am to put on the very most ultra fashionable of them all. But in the latest and principal establishment there is a little, very little, faintly likeness between some of them. I notice that the ladies affected by young hats nearly all have

mand for dolmans, wraps and other outdoor wear, and this season the furriers have surpassed themselves in the perfection and grace of their sealskin wraps. A pretty round shoulder cape is called the Princess Matilde, though why they name it after her is hard to understand, for she is almost as big as the fat woman, and could never wear one. The wraps, when trimmed with sable or plucked beaver, cost about \$150, the cape about \$50 to \$60, according to size. The plush coats and Newmarket resemble sealskins so closely that it is almost impossible to tell them apart without touching them, and they do not cost nearly so

much. In fact a long Newmarket, satin lined and of the finest quality, only costs about \$50, and I have seen many others. THEIR HEART'S DESIRE. At prices as low as \$15 that were still very elegant and durable. But this was usually at the end of the season, when merchants preferred to sell cheaply than to store the wraps with the risk of a change in fashion. But those who buy such a garment can safely count upon the fashion lasting for three winters, with possibly some modification, so that it is good economy to buy them.

I wish women could settle down into styles as solid as sealskin in the matter of other articles of attire, though, to be sure, the fashion of the world is so changeable, that I lose my patience when I see a young American woman try so hard to forget their individual individuality and put on the stiffest, most ungainly and unbecoming gowns, in which they are clothed to the knees up and hold their heads high and shoulders out and their hands stiff as poker just because it is English, you know, and their dressmaker has been to have been tailor to the queen. You know that since her melancholy widowhood the queen has no use for tailors, but in her husband's life time it was more than hinted that she wore the bifurcated garments supposed to belong exclusively to the better sex. When you see these tailor-made girls you think of the drill of the awkward squad at the barracks at Shoolbrey in England and as they step out your mind reverts to the sergeant's "Atten foot, draw foot! in a foot, draw foot." They absolutely cannot walk otherwise in such rigs. Oh, dear me! I blush for the weakness of women.

Mark the difference in the easy grace of the French woman, who has her prototype in all sensible American women. Her gown is made of lines and curves, and there is a studied negligence about it that is very pleasing and infinitely better adapted to the outline of a woman's figure than those stiff, backboured English dresses, that are made so tight that you cannot squeeze in one to save your life without blowing the top of your head off. In this French imported costume the peculiar arrangement of the long India shawl is noticeable. It goes around the shoulders, crosses in front, and is brought around the waist to the left side, where it is simply knotted. This is a pretty and dressy accessory to a toilet, and can be made of Chinese or Italian crepe and beaded, or embroidered and fringed. Such scarfs are about four yards long and half a yard wide. The model is of brick color, with black dots and stripes, and the dress is of black ermine silk.

The intelligent reader will notice a peculiarity in the manner of arranging the hair, which is quite pretty and new. The front is combed up over a cushion, and the sides only are curled, leaving a well defined point in the center. The handsome wool and silk plaids that are seen now for the new costumes have the plaids on the bias wherever it is possible. The skirts are usually kilted with a row of plain, large buttons on two or three kilts as a panel effect, and the upper drapery may be plaid or plain.

It takes almost a yard and a half more material to make a dress up all on the bias than straight, as I found to my sorrow, and couldn't match the goods, so those who wish to make their garments in that way should take warning and buy the extra amount. Plaids will be particularly popular for ordinary wear, such as will not be worn in the house. The favorite color is black and green, and black and green shades is very soft and pleasing. A black green plaid with a narrow brown border. The bonnet, and the hair, fall are of every imaginable color and style, some of them being a simple cap with military or Egyptian collar. Others, and by far the most part, will have the tabs extending down to the bottom of the dress. Some are of fine wool goods, handkerchiefs, and others of velvet lavishly garnished with fine beads and passementerie.

They are seen in every color used this season, but unless one means are apple black velvet is the best investment, as such a wrap can be worn with any dress. Black or colored velvet, rich and hand some for a wrap, can be bought for a handsome and ample wrap. About a dollar and a half more for shot silk for lining and four and a half dollars for beaded trimming, and fifteen cents for a pattern, and a lady by a day's work can have a most elegant garment that will cost her from twenty-five to forty dollars ready made, in the best stores in the beginning of the season.

Carriage cloaks are of matlasse in leaf patterns and Persian colors, are shaped and define the figures loosely, have pointed hanging sleeves of plush or velvet, and collar and sleeves covered with the richest galloon.

It is not enough to have short sacques, but the demand was imperative for New markets which reach to within a few inches of the bottom of the dress, and of course it was filled. A Newmarket costs about \$300 for a good quality. Then there are walking jackets, dressy and stylish, for about \$100, but these can only be worn by slender people. Then there was a de-

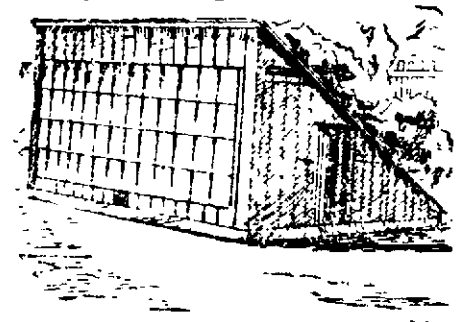
FARM AND GARDEN.

IMPROVED MODES OF AGRICULTURE PRACTICED BY FARMERS.

How to Build a Poultry House and Give the Largest Amount of Ground Room. That Shall Be Cool in Summer and Warm in Winter.

In building a poultry house a leading consideration with the average farmer is economy. It is claimed that the cheapest way to build a poultry house and give the largest amount of ground room (which is what counts with poultry) is to make but one roof and have that meet the ground. In accordance with this idea H. H. Stoddard illustrates and describes in his work on poultry architecture a poultry house for the farmer.

In the cut given the building, nine feet wide at the underpinning and nine feet high at the highest part, gives as much floor room for the fowls to move about in as if the walls were high on all sides of the structure, and with great economy in building materials.



POULTRY HOUSE FOR THE FARMER.

There should be twelve doors in the building, beside the small opening under the windows for the use of the fowls, and the ventilator (represented open) near the peak. There are three board doors in each end, the tallest being for an attendant to enter and the other two for ventilation in extremely hot weather. The door ways of the board doors are furnished with another set of doors made of lath. One of these may be seen in the cut, where a board door is open. When the board doors are all opened in hot weather and the lath doors shut, there is a fine circulation of air. It may seem as if there were an overplentiful allowance of doors, but we have tried as many to a building with satisfaction. To make the house as warm in winter as it is cool in summer, we have a package of straw between each lath door and the corresponding board door, excepting, of course, the tall pair of doors where the attendant enters.

Solution of the Gapes Difficulty.

A New Hampshire correspondent in Poultry World says: For the past five years we have been entirely exempt from it. I saw it stated in an English journal that the gape worm sprang from the house that infests the heads of chickens the first ten days after hatching, and if the hen was entirely free from lice while sitting, the chicks would not have the gape worm. Since that time we have made sure that lice were exterminated from all sitting hens and their nests, and the gape worm has given us no more trouble.

So far as can be judged from what has fallen under my observation, the above is the real solution of the gape difficulty. I never saw gapes among chicks hatched in an incubator. The chicks get the lice from the hen and the hen can be by the proper treatment, be made as free from lice as an incubator. When the hen is first given the clutch of eggs, dust Dalmatian insect powder among her feathers, and repeat the operation a few days before the eggs hatch, and the lice will be disposed of. Tobacco dust is also a sure and cheap destruction for lice, but not quite as suitable for the incubating hen as Dalmatian powder.

Home Made Fertilizers.

From the Connecticut Experiment station has been received a report of the results of 87 samples of home made fertilizers analyzed, together with conclusions drawn from these analyses. The valuation per ton set on these home made fertilizers runs all the way from \$41.22 to \$26.53; the cost of the chemicals (unmixed) of from \$25.75 to \$23 per ton. Examinations of the samples and of the table of analyses make it seem that:

First—That these home mixtures compare favorably in composition with the best commercial fertilizers. In all cases, but one the valuation is higher than the average valuation of factory made superphosphates or special analyzed last year.

Second—While the home mixtures are not as finely ground as the best factory made fertilizers, they are yet satisfactory in this respect. Third—In only one case does cost of materials exceed valuation. If we add \$1 per ton for cost of mixing the valuation and the cost will still be about the same. The cost of factory made fertilizers usually exceeds valuation 20 to 25 per cent. These analyses seem to justify the statement made in the last report that while it is often cheaper for the purchaser to buy the best commercial mixtures, ammoniated superphosphates and special manures, than to buy the chemicals and mix them, yet the experience of a yearly increasing number of farmers shows that often money may be saved by the economical purchase of raw materials and their use in home mixtures.

Beets for Cattle Feed.

A careful consideration of the subject in all its bearings by James T. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass., has decided this practical cultivator that "beet for cattle food are well worth fully as many cents per bushel as good hay is worth dollars per ton, without taking into consideration the increase of the manure, and that the average cost, when stored in the cellar or put into pits, with every item of expense included, need not exceed eight cents per bushel.

A Profitable Cow.

Professor E. W. Stewart says that if a cow only produces 3,000 pounds of milk per annum, she is kept at a loss. A good cow, well fed, will yield 6,000 pounds of good milk, and the cost of producing this will be only one-eighth more than the 3,000 pounds from the poor cow. Without selection of cows, and judicious feeding, dairymen cannot receive anything worthy of their labor.

A Cherry Experiment.

In a cherry experiment, conducted by the Ohio Experiment station entomologist, Clarence M. Wood, 22,500 cherries were individually cut open and examined, and the conclusion reached that three-fourths of the cherries liable to injury by the curculio can be saved without danger to the user by spraying with a solution of London Purple soon after the blossoms fall.

TWO PLANS FOR KEEPING GRAPES.

How to Preserve Late Varieties at Small Expenditure of Labor and Money.

There are a number of methods in use for keeping the late varieties of grapes so as to lengthen the season for this fruit. These methods all depend for their success on the same conditions. In the first place, it is desirable that the fruit shall retain its bloom, hence great care in handling it is necessary to prevent the branches coming in contact with each other. It is also necessary that imperfect or bruised berries be clipped from each bunch.

Following are two simple but effective systems that may be utilized to advantage, whether the amount of fruit to be saved be large or small. Both plans admit of the free circulation of an even temperature around each bunch and prevent the same from rubbing against each other.

The first method is to take new shoe or soap boxes, or any other box of about the same size, and nail cleats on the inside of the ends or sides about one inch from the top, and between them bars at various distances, as required by the varying length of the bearing shoot cuttings. The bars are made by nailing a small strip on top of each. As late as possible, cut off the bearing shoots containing the bunches, with pruning shears, and shorten them so that they will go between the end of the box and the top part of the bar, resting on the bottom part, thus hanging their bunches in their natural position. By this method the boxes can be handled without shaking the shoots off the bars, carried to the light, each bunch examined as winter advances, decaying berries or bunches removed, and the best kept without any moldy taste, as is so common when they are packed solid.

The second plan is equally simple. All that is required are two or more iron or wooden hoops, two lengths of wire to every two hoops to hold them in position and some string and the contrivance is complete. When hung up it is the easiest thing in the world to trim out decayed or useless berries, in fact, the stock of grapes can be kept in good condition without even shifting the contrivance at all.

The Value of Red Clover.

The value of red clover is too well known to need much said about it. It can grow easily in any of the southern states, and land should be planted with clover to rest and fertilize it, and by thus rotating between clover for two or three years and cultivated crops two years, the condition of the land would be gradually improved, larger crops secured, and the clover would pay better while it occupied the land than almost any crop that could be grown, to say nothing of the great saving of expense in buying fertilizers, necessary under the present system of continually using the ground with the same crops.

Simple Remedy for Thumps in Hogs.

A correspondent in Southern Live Stock Journal gives the following as a remedy for thumps in hogs. Give one tablespoonful of vasoline, petroleum jelly (not carbonized). Repeat every twenty-four hours as long as necessary. The great advantage of the remedy, aside from its efficacy, is the ease with which it is given. It is a job to drench a hog, but this vasoline slips down so easily that there is no time for strangulation. In extreme cases it is best to blister under neck and between front legs with cantharidal colloidion.

Manure and Compost Piles.

The importance of saving manure and preventing its waste is generally understood, but the work is not generally performed in a systematic and economical manner. If manure is not drawn out and spread on the fields as fast as it accumulates, it is frequently thrown out or wheeled out and discharged in irregular heaps, where if it chancs to become too dry by heating, or is washed into too liquid a condition by rains, the defect cannot be very easily corrected. If the liquid which has been saved is to be applied or poured on, it is often done too irregularly.



A MODEL MANURE PILE.

Fig. 1 in the cut represents, says Country Gentleman, a manure pile where these objections are avoided. When the manure is wheeled out, the foundation is laid or the base formed in the shape of a regular parallelogram, by driving stakes at the corners; and if the pile is a large or long one, inserting stakes occasionally at the sides. A wide plank, as shown at Fig. 2, allows the wheelbarrow to discharge its load, and one or more pieces of plank laid on the top facilitates the work. In this way the manure is wheeled out and placed where it is wanted, with less labor than for an irregular heap. It is not necessary to make this heap very high, if suitable length or breadth is given to it.

Such a pile may be made more or less into a compost heap, by covering over alternating layers of manure and such as turf, loam, peat, &c. The thinner these layers are the more perfectly the ingredients will be intermixed when the heaps rot down. Manure which is well worked together and pulverized after decomposition is more valuable than manure in unmixd chunks or lumps, and is more evenly spread on land.

A very important requisite in saving and in manufacturing manure is to preserve the right degree of moisture in the heap. If a large quantity of straw litter has been used, it will need some liquid addition, either by leaving it exposed to rains or by turning the liquid manure upon it. These requirements, which will vary greatly with circumstances, will decide whether to place the manure heaps under spacious sheds or otherwise. This care will be particularly needed in the smaller heaps for garden use. In Fig. 1 hopper like holes are represented, which have been cut with a sharp spade after the heap was completed, into which water or other liquids may be poured to impart the right degree of moisture, to be ascertained by inspection.

This systematic management will easily admit the small addition of other fertilizers in thin layers, such as ground bone, plaster, lime, ashes and guano, to give additional strength. The manure thus manufactured will be of great value for many purposes, although a large proportion will be most conveniently and economically applied by spreading at once on the fields as it accumulates from the stables.

Our Next President

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TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CREDIT.

My daughter Maud has used Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters, which you so strongly recommended her to try for inflammatory rheumatism. Her limbs were badly swollen, and the poor girl was in terrible agony. In the midst of the pain we wound the Plasters about her limbs, and, as a result the swelling was reduced and she became quiet and rested. The syrup corrected her indigestion, cleansed the rheumatic poison from her blood, and she is now able to be around the house. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters are remedies of great merit. Rev. J. K. Kinnear, Pastor First M. E. Church, Fremont, Mich.

Atenton, Mich., Dec. 20, 1887.—While employed as agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company at Atenton, Mich., about seven years ago, my kidneys became diseased, and I have been a great sufferer ever since. I have consulted the leading physicians of this city and Ann Arbor, and all pronounced my case Bright's disease. Suffering under a very severe attack in October last, began taking Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and am today a well man. It affords me pleasure to render suffering humanity any good that I can, and in speaking of the remedy, allow me to say that I think it the best medicine in the world. E. LAZARUS, Agent M. C. R. R.

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"Protection Echoes from the Capital," edited by Miss McKee, Assistant Librarian of the United States Senate.

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"Political Essays," by James Russell Lowell, 12 mo. \$1.50.

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M'KINLEY'S NIGHT.

HE TELLS WHO PAYS THE TAX

And Clears Away the Mist and Ob-scurities that are Fastened to the Tariff by Piggly Critics.

Pandemonium reigned in the streets Friday night. There were drums, horns and whistles that brought vivid recol-lection of some of the horrors of the Blaine campaign in the way of noise. The re-cognition accorded McKinley was a sort of an informal one, in which everybody took part. Even the Young Men's Dem-ocratic club did honor to the gallant little man by appearing under very glossy and very black silk hats.

The Republican marching clubs started pretty nearly on time, and, headed by Chief Marshal Pinn astride a coal black charger, and the McKinley drum corps, moved through the mud in good order and held together until the opera house was reached, notwithstanding that an alarm of fire was sounded while the pa-rade was in progress. The opera house as usual, was packed. There were many ladies present, too. The Republican Glee club sang a couple of roundelays, and then Mr. Joseph Corns, who pre-sided in the unavoidable absence of Mr. C. Russell, opened the meeting. Intro-ducing Major McKinley, Mr. Corns spoke of the boys of this country as being what they made themselves, the boys of for-foreign lands being what their fathers made them. And finally came McKinley.

Commencing in that almost inaudible tone of voice, which is a characteristic of McKinley, he quickly worked well into his subject, dealing it out in the earnest ring that commands equal at-tention in the school houses of his own district, or the halls of Congress. Every campaign has a leading issue he declared and preeminently in this, it is the tariff. On this question the every act and ar-gument of the Republican party stands on the side of the protection theory, while in its party platforms, its pre-sident's message, and leaders' speeches, the Democratic party is committed to a tariff for revenue. To secure the \$360,000,000 annually required to pay the ex-penses of this government, from a re-venue tariff, of necessity demands the taxation of such articles as cannot be produced in this country, and a rate of duty on competing wares, so low as to stimulate their importation. Exactly the reverse is true of the protective sys-tem. It believes in the admission free of customs charges, of all the necessities of life which cannot be found at home, and a rate so high upon competing ar-ticles as to tend to check their importation.

But, say our Democratic friends, the consumer pays this tax, added to the cost abroad. "Now I turn to him," says Mr. McKinley, "and again ask who pays the tax imposed by a revenue tar-iff?" This matter of cheapness alto-gether depends upon whether the con-sumer has the money with which to buy. And when you ask the revenue reform-er, how in any one instance this tax is added to the cost of production, he must give it up. The speaker related a con-versation held before entering the hall, with Messrs. Conrad and Hemperly, two Massillon hardware merchants. "What proportion of your present stock was manufactured in America," he asked. "About 95 per cent," they both replied. Then he asked Mr. Conrad what the percentage of domestic goods was in 1860 or prior. "About 5 per cent," came the answer. "And how about prices," con-tinued Mr. McKinley. "General prices on hardware were then from 25 to 45 per cent higher than to-day." "How," in-quired the champion of protection, "does the consumer pay this tax?"

Another instance he related. It was the well-known war blanket story. The secretary of war accepted the bids of a British manufacturer for army blankets at thirty cents per pair less than that of the lowest American bidder, the blankets to come in free of duty. Had those blankets paid the usual tribute, the home made blankets must have been ordered, and would have cost thousands of dollars less than the British article. "Here was a proof in Mr. Cleveland's own ad-ministration," shouted the speaker, "that his theory that the consumer pays the tax is fallacious. And what do you think anyway of an administration that goes abroad to buy blankets for the United States army, to save thirty cents a pair? When that incident was first made known, the secretary of war wrote me a letter, defending himself on the ground that it was his duty to buy where he could buy the cheapest, and that he would do it again, while here I hold in my hand an official order, issued under political stress, stating that in the future no foreign-made supplies will be pur-chased for the army. Well, we've made patriots out of them for one campaign, anyway!"

Picking up the thread again, he at-tacked the notion that we now need an outside market. When we have first captured our home market, and shut out the \$750,000,000 of importations, then will be time to go abroad. As for free raw material, any manufacturer who de-sires to export can buy practically free raw material now. He called attention to an almost unknown section of the tariff law, allowing a rebate of ninety per cent in the duty on imported material manufactured here for export.

Mr. McKinley related a personal in-terview with a modern Dives who had

"outgrown the United States," and who bailed the excessive tariff on French kid gloves. He held up James Russell Lowell as another of the same type. There was biting irony in his remarks under this head, that cut clean and true. Much in the same strain he went at the modern school of professional political economists, who desire a return to the "cheap" era of market commodities. There was an eloquent silence when he asked any one present who felt current prices to be too high to raise his hand. "Cheap! I despise the word," said he. "There is nothing of comfort or hope in it. The most dreary and miserable days of this country were when things were cheap and money was high and hard to get. Cheap goods mean cheap men, and cheap men mean cheap nations." Only when the working men of America agreed to accept the wages of Europe, and live like the workmen of Europe, would he agree to the abandonment of the pro-tection idea.

Without dwelling too long or too little upon the party and its candidates, he dealt to them the compliments befitting the occasion, and bowed his way back to the stageful of people who grasped his hand, while the audience cheered and rose to go.

Mr. Corns stayed the crowd, to witness the flag presentation, intended for the early part of the evening. Mr. J. R. White read a brief note from Mr. James R. Dunn, to whose thoughtfulness the senior club is indebted, and closed it with the wish that the same club might hear it in future processions which should assist in elevating Stark county's distin-guished congressman to the chair now occupied by Grover Cleveland. Mr. John H. Williams, on behalf of Captain Borden, responded in much the same strain. You may be sure there was a mighty noise at the name of McKinley for president, while that gentleman stepped out unobserved.

MR. SCHMIDT AND HIS POLITICS

A Trade Tangled—Why He Marched Last Night.

John Schmidt, from the Patch, drove to town Friday night with Charley Krier. Brother Schmidt is a faithful Democrat, not very quick in his head, perhaps, but very zealous with his legs. Mr. Schmidt arrived in the city in due season, and beheld the Republican procession drawn up in martial array, and heard the vig-orous sentiments go through the lines, "no free whiskey, no free trade." Mr. Schmidt's eye was tickled by the sight, and he fancied that in those Republican battle cries he heard the notes of the "triumphant Democracy." And he straightway desired to rally forth under one of those star-bangled banner capes. No sooner was his wish expressed than granted. More than that, some one who knew him handed him a flag to carry, and he marched out through the mud full of enthusiasm. Mr. Schmidt howled for protection, and he jeered at free trade. Finally the opera house was reached and three cheers were set up for Harrison.

At the sound a flood of recollections poured over Mr. Schmidt, and he realized that he had been sold. He neither wept nor fainted. He was a Democrat. He swore. Mr. Schmidt let his feelings rip out in venomous and impassioned language that can be imagined but not reproduced.

A Bright Young Jap.

The Rev. Fleming James, D.D., dean of Kenyon College, very acceptably filled St. Timothy's pulpit last Sunday. One of his objects in coming here was to secure funds to assist in completing the education of Matoda, a young Japanese now preparing for the ministry at Kenyon. The hope of foreign missions is through a native ministry, declared Dr. James, and not through missionaries sent into strange lands. He is a firm be-liever in preparing natives who know the idiomatic tongue, the wants and as-pirations of the heathen, to turn them into the paths of Christianity. Matoda is such an one. This young fellow was said by Dr. James to be the most won-derful and promising student he had known during the twelve years he had been at Gambier. The boy came from Japan to the college nearly two years ago. He set about to prepare himself for col-lege, a work which should have occupied five years. In a year and a half he not only thoroughly prepared himself for college, but jumped the freshmen year altogether, and is now at the head of the sophomore class. He studies incessantly, is liked immensely, and the church looks forward to his labors in his native coun-try with great expectations.

An expert who has given the subject due attention says that it will be no-ticed that most boiler explosions come, like black coffee, right after dinner. The reason for this, as he explains it, is that the water in the boilers is in perfect readiness to become steam on top of it. When the dinner hour is over and the men and machines begin to work again, the valves are quickly opened, the steam rushes out and the water suddenly be-comes steam. As steam has seventeen hundred times the expansion of water, the effect is an explosion.—Exchange.

"Diseased nature often breaks forth in strange eruptions," and the result of it all is pain. Now Salvation Oil will send this very pain to the right about at the trifling cost of 25 cents.

The Edgar Thomson steel works turned out 1350 rails in eight hours last week.

HUNG IN JAIL.

John Kierst, the Alleged Incen-diary,

COMMITTS SUICIDE IN THE CITY JAIL.

By Hanging Himself with his Blouse He was Weak-Minded, and Afraid of the Consequences of a Trial by Jury.

John Kierst, accused of having set fire to Mrs. Peter Corman's barn on Friday night, is dead. About 9 o'clock Sunday night Officers Maier and Kitchen visited the city jail, in which he was confined, pending the preliminary examination. Kierst spoke in German with Officer Mai-er concerning the hour of his examina-tion and other unimportant little details connected with it. He was depressed in spirits, but gave no other indication of his feelings. The officers left and about 1 o'clock they both happened in to fix the furnace fire and see that all was well. When they turned to Kierst's cell, they could just see his body behind the grating, where it hung limp and lifeless. They quickly threw open the cell door and turned on the light. While one officer remained with the body the other ran across the street to Dr. Wil-liam Garrett, who pronounced the man dead. The body was warm, and it was evident that the policemen had not ar-rived much too late.

His feet touched the floor, and his knees were bent. The poor man fright-ened at his on-coming fate, stood upon his cot, took off his common Jean blouse, tore it into strips, fastened one end to the top of the grating, and the other by a common knot around his neck, and jumped down. The job was a crude one, and he strangled to death, not by the tightening of the noose, for he had simply made an immovable loop, but by the pressure of the rope upon his neck. The dead body was cut down and laid out and Coroner Cock was notified.

The coroner reached the city on the 4 o'clock train, and soon finished his la-bors. His verdict is in accordance with the foregoing facts, making it a plain case of suicide, to which the victim was impelled by fears of the consequence of his crime.

There is a disposition to relieve the dead man of responsibility for an act, which, if proved against him, would have sent him to the penitentiary for from five to twenty years. It is said, and has not been controverted, that Kierst was weak-minded, though not in a marked degree. While working for Mrs. Corman he steadfastly refused to sleep in a bed in the house, preferring to pass the night on the straw in the barn. He was inoffensive though rather surly, and constantly talked to himself. He was careless as to money matters, and was satisfied with a bare living. He was not dissipated, though he would occa-sionally fill himself up with beer. On these occasions he would purchase ten or more glasses at a time and have them set on a table in front of him. Then be-ginning at one end of the row he would drink his way to the end. In an inter-view with Coroner Cock, this afternoon, after he had examined all sides of the case, he, too, coincided with the opinion that the man was not morally responsi-ble, and he goes farther and gives as his belief that the barn was not fired by Kierst. The coroner thinks that the crime was committed by some one else, and that the old German happened there at the time and was made a vic-tim of circumstances. Dr. Cock says that Kierst left almost enough money to pay all the costs entailed. The man was married years ago to a widow named Wiegand, who subsequently left him and is now at Mogadore. He has a daughter at Canton. His effects were in good order, and among them was found his naturalization papers, in which his name was spelled in the manner it has been in this article.

Unfortunately the other testimony does not bear out this theory. Kierst was intelligent enough to be accountable for acts. He had high words with Mrs. Corman last spring, and left her to work for a farmer on the Fulton road, named Stuhldreier. He came to town Friday night, and walked up to Akron street. Before entering the barn a witness heard him say that he would go to the peni-tentiary sooner than enter Mrs. Corman's house. His language was inco-herent, but its intent manifest. He is positively known to have been in the barn, and it was particularly noted that when the flames burst out, they came from all parts of the building at once, showing that the fire did not ignite in one spot.

More conclusive yet is the evidence of the merchants' policeman, Louis Stilke, who made the arrest. Stilke says that when he had traced him, he told Kierst to come along with him, but did not tell the man why he was wanted. Kierst immediately became very nervous, and repeated over and over again that he had not done it. Said he, "search me! I haven't any matches." This was a tact confession, and the officers very generally agreed that Kierst deliberately applied the match with a well defined reason for evening up some grudge.

The man was probably fifty-five years old, of medium height and weight, and seems to have been the butt of his ac-quaintances. His body was taken in charge by the township trustees, and was carried from the jail and buried with-out ceremony in the potter's field this afternoon.

Mr. Peter Corman's Property Goes Up in Smoke.

For about an hour Friday night the sky was red with the reflection of the flames which quickly reduced to ashes a big

red barn on Akron street, near the cor-poration line, owned by Mrs. Peter Cor-man. The barn, a building eighty feet long, and its contents was valued at about two thousand dollars. The destruc-tion was complete, as the material was very inflammable. All the firemen could do was to prevent the flames from spread-ing. The building was burned with ninety bushels of wheat, two hundred bushels of oats, four tons of hay, and a lot of farm implements owned by Philip Young. It was insured by Ryder's Agency for eleven hundred dollars, in the Dwellings House Insurance Company, of Boston. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. When M. S. Corman first came out of her house she saw a man with a light suit of clothes run from the barn and across the street.

As soon as Louis Stilke, the mer-chants' policeman, learned of this inci-dent, his suspicions lighted upon John Gish, who was at once arrested, and will be given a hearing on Monday. The marshal and his officers have since looked into the case, and the circum-stantial evidence all points to the guilt of Gish. His clothing corresponds to Mrs. Corman's description, and it can probably be proven that he was seen in the barn just before the alarm was sounded. Gish worked for Mrs. Corman last spring, and while they never had trouble, she says that he was always dis-agreeable in manner. It is believed that he is rather weakminded. The crime of incendiarism is a penitentiary offense.

Two physicians of Morris, Ill., told E. W. Huell that he was beyond the help of medicine or medical skill from seated lung disease contracted in a cold rain. He was induced to try Dr. Bigelow's Cough cure, two bottles of which com-pleted a cure. Over a year has elapsed and he is in excellent health, doing hard work on his farm. Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure is the only known con-sumption cure. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly in fifty-cent and dollar bottles. Get the genuine. Pleasant for children. 3

The teams selected to go with Spald-ing to Australia this winter are as follows: Chicago—Anson, Pfeffer, Burns, William-son, Sullivan, Daly, Ryan, Pettit, Bald-win and Tener; All America—Ward, Hanlon, Kelly, Wood, Donnelly, Healy, Carroll, Tiernan and Fogarty. After playing twenty or more exhibition games at various points in the West, they will sail from San Francisco on the 17th of November. They will touch at the Sand-wich islands, Samoan islands and New Zealand, and expect to reach Sydney in December. They will start home Feb-ruary 23.

Vigor and Vitality.

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. Try it.

F. E. Seward writes this week: In In-diana, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio mining is very active, and the operators are meet-ing with a fair market for their product; prices are not high owing to the compe-tition which prevails."

To-night and Tomorrow Night.

And each day and night during this week you can get at all druggists' Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, ac-knowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of coughs, croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asth-ma and consumption. Get a bottle to-day and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and \$1.00. Sample bottles free.

Robert Lucas, of Glen Roy, is reported as about to sell six hundred acres of coal land to a Dayton syndicate.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physi-cians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teeth-ing its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The W. & L. E. railroad carried 27,140 tons of coal, mostly from Massillon, into Toledo, in August.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever, sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and pos-itively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

The L. A. W. membership is now over eleven thousand.

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

In the five mile bicycle race at Lynn, Mass., Saturday, between Rowe and Temple, the former won by three lengths in 15.38.

Log cabins were not models of elegance, but represented strength and simplicity, the natural characteristics of the rugged yeomanry who in-habited them. Our hardy an-cestors lived happy, wholesome, healthy lives, and their log cabin remedies were simple herbs and roots that grew about their forest homes, now re-introduced in Warner's Log Cabin Remedies and "Tip-perance."

Young Woman's Christian Temper-ance Union.

Successful efforts were made in the G. A. R. hall on Saturday night to orga-nize a Young Woman's Christian Temper-ance Union in this city. Miss Ellen Holm, of Canton, was present, and gave valuable information and assistance. The work of these associations is practi-cal and disconnected from any political movement. In many cities reading rooms are maintained and pleasant so-cials given as incentives to temperance. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Nancy Wiseman; vice-presidents, Misses Nellie King and May Bowman; recording secretary, Miss Mame Merwin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Everett; treasurer, Miss Laura Laviers. Another meeting will be held Thursday evening at 7.30 in the Hotel Conrad as-sembly room.

John B. Gough, the far-famed lecturer excused himself to an audience because of a bad cold, then started for Egypt in the hope of getting rid of it. Egypt contains no remedy more certain in its result than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Jake Kilrain says he is ready to meet the syndicate that propose matching an unknown against him, and that in case the syndicate fails to make a match with him he will claim the \$5,000 now posted with The Herald in Paris. Kilrain says also, that while his backers would like to make the stakes larger, he is willing to fight for \$5,000 a side, and that, so far as the unknown is concerned, he (Kilrain) is willing to meet the best man the syndicate can find, no matter where he is from, and what may be his color, at any time.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam, for coughs and colds, does, it is indeed wonderful. He author-izes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bot-tles are 50c and \$1.00. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

Boston will not allow the use of her grounds for the championship game be-tween the New York and St. Louis ball teams, unless paid twenty-five per cent. of the receipts, and the game will be played elsewhere—probably at Cincin-nati.

Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured me of a long standing case of catarrh. I have never yet seen its equal as a cure for colds in the head and headache, re-sulting from such colds. It is a remedy of sterling merit.—E. L. Cressly, Nash-ville, Tenn.

After using a large number of prepara-tions for catarrh, I am satisfied that of them all Ely's Cream Balm gives the most relief. I can recommend it to any one who may have catarrh, cold in the head or hay fever.—S. B. Lewis, principal graded school, Clinton, Wis.

Round trip tickets from Chicago to Australia will cost \$420. It is estimated the entire expenses of Spaulding's com-pany per man, will be nine hundred dollars.

Prudence! Prudence!

In medication, as in ought else, prudence should be our guide. Yet thousands cast it to the winds. Every new nostrum finds its patrons the medical empirics of every false school have their gull. Every change in the gust of hum-bug is rung successfully—for a time at least, the notes being furnished by the credulous. In hap-py contrast to the many advertised impostures of the day stands H. Steiner's Stomach Bitters, now in its third decade of popularity, approved and recommended by physicians, endorsed by the press of many lands, sought and prized by invalids everywhere. It is an ascertained specific for and preventive of malarial fevers, chronic dyspepsia, liver complaint, and constipation, checks the growth of rheumatism and neuralgia, is a peerless invigorant and useful diuretic. Ner-vous people benefit by it.

Wadsworth Normal School.

The Normal School at Wadsworth is booming at present. The new college is just completed and ready for use. Miss Emily Noves, M. S. of Wooster Univer-sity, and Miss Emma Wolcott, B. S. of Grinnell College, Iowa, have charge of the ladies' department. J. B. Eberly, A. M., principal.

DR. SCHILLING'S
HEALTH
PRESERVING
CORSET.

CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations. The only safe and reliable one is the one with the name DR. SCHILLING'S on the label. It is the only one that will perfectly satisfy you.

For Sale by Ricks & Bro.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Balm, Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

I believe PISO'S Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edin-ton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Balm, Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

R. A. PINN, Real Estate Dealer, Attorney-at-Law, —AND— U.S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial char-acter on file in the pension office.
No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

"At a bargain—A nice little home with 3/4 acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station. 5/8 acre of land, well improved, in 4th ward. Farm of 7 1/2 acres, 3/4 miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 12 acres of timber. Terms cash."

A well improved farm of 6 1/2 acres in Geneva township.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.
Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.
House and lot No. 54 North Mill street.

TAKE THE Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P. C. & St. L. and C. St. L. & P.

Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge. Leave Columbus on the Fast Express at 2:30 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7:00 a. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.

In effect January 22, 1888.

GOING NORTH				GOING SOUTH			
No. 35.	No. 27.	No. 3.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 28.	No. 38.	
Cleveland	Express	Fast	St. Louis	Express	Fast	St. Louis	
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1:45	2:45	3:45	St. Louis	2:45	3:45	4:45	
2:00	3:00	4:00	St. Louis	3:00	4:00	5:00	
2:15	3:15	4:15	St. Louis	3:15	4:15	5:15	
2:30	3:30	4:30	St. Louis	3:30	4:30	5:30	
2:45	3:45	4:45	St. Louis	3:45	4:45	5:45	
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3:45	4:45	5:45	St. Louis	4:45	5:45	6:45	
4:00	5:00	6:00	St. Louis	5:00	6:00	7:00	
4:15	5:15	6:15	St. Louis	5:15	6:15	7:15	
4:30	5:30	6:30	St. Louis	5:30	6:30	7:30	
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5:45	6:45	7:45	St. Louis	6:45	7:45	8:45	
6:00	7:00	8:00	St. Louis	7:00	8:00	9:00	
6:15	7:15	8:15	St. Louis	7:15	8:15	9:15	
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Massillon Independent.

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The Independent's Telephone No. 43.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1888.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.
For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
of New York.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
DANIEL J. RYAN.
For Judge of the Supreme Court,
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.
For Member Board of Public Works,
WELLS S. JONES.
Electors at Large,
A. H. MATTON,
J. H. LAMPSON.
or Congress, Eighteenth District,
MAJOR WM. McKINLEY, Jr.
For Presidential Elector,
J. W. McCLYMONT.

THE STARK COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Recorder,
J. E. DUGHERTY.
For Treasurer,
GEO. E. COOK.
For Commissioner,
JACOB S. SHAPE.
For Infirmary Director,
JOS. A. PUTT.

The Late Emperor's Diary.

No public document has of late attracted so much attention throughout all civilized countries as the letters of the late Emperor Frederick, of Germany. They throw a light upon many important movements for which his father, Kaiser William, and Bismarck have heretofore received credit, and should still receive credit. However this may be, no recent publication has attracted to it so great interest as this diary, not even Dr. Mackenzie's anticipated book. The Independent will print the diary in its entirety on Friday next. Watch and wait for it.

The New York Sun, (Dem.) advises the House to pass the Senate substitute tariff bill.

THE INDEPENDENT is greatly indebted to Senator Sherman for a copy of "Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States."

Wheat has reached the dollar mark. This day has long been awaited by the farmers and will mark a very distinct period in the history of the local market.

When the liberal manner in which the Alliance street fair is being advertised by the Pennsylvania Company is taken into consideration, the conviction grows very much stronger that that corporation treated Massillon in a very shabby manner on the occasion of the recent firemen's tournament.

In the language of the learned Dr. Von Schneider, the editor of the Canton News-Democrat "wields an incisive pen." Its little tribute of personal admiration, so beautifully expressed, will be pasted in memory's scrap book alongside the clipping from the New York Sun, modestly re-printed in the News-Democrat, concerning the talents and happy union of that able man.

As the day of election draws nigh, it is well to remember that it was President Cleveland who pardoned Mike Mullen. And if ever there was a cowardly thug, his name is Mullen. He penned a hundred colored citizens in jail on election day, until after the polls were closed, for which he was tried, and justly sentenced to the penitentiary, only to be pardoned by an authority who is the sham supporter of holiness and political purity. Mike is running a Fourth street saloon in Cincinnati.

Let the discussion of politics be stayed for a moment: Worcester's latest edition repudiates "nither" as a pronunciation for neither, and Mr. Charles A. Dana, an equally good authority, declares that "to-morrow is," is as good English as "to-morrow will be." He declares that either of these phrases is correct. "Either is idiomatic, and either may be used as the speaker or writer prefers, according to his conception of the case. If he thinks to-morrow in the future, he uses the future tense, and if he thinks of it in the present, he will use the present tense. But whether he uses one or the other, his English will be perfect."

ANOTHER FRAUD.

The New York Mail and Express cannot forego giving the bogus saint, John P. St. John, an occasional poke. In 1882, accepting a nomination for a third term, the colossal fraud said:

"I stand here before you a Republican. I was at the birth of the grand old party of freedom, and I am as proud to-night of that party as at any period of its history. It's a party of progress, it's a party of advanced ideas, it's a party of principles, a party of the people—a party that has always stood by and with the people. It's a party that has saved the life of the nation, and the nation owes a debt of gratitude to it that can never be repaid. Trusting that I may always so conduct myself as never to give you or the people you represent reason to regret your action here, I beg leave to retire now."

Now The Mail and Express wants to know what "the party of progress" has done within six years to fall so low in Mr. St. John's opinion. It asks: "Can it be possible that in so short a time five millions of the most intelligent and patriotic men in the world, who comprise that 'party of progress,' that 'party of advanced ideas,' that 'party of principles,' have turned about and become the miserable sinners that this same howling saint now declares them to be?"

Thus that paper explains: "No, the five millions are all right; it is the man that has gone wrong. This same St. John was twice elected governor of Kansas by the Republican party. But when, by use of the power his official position gave him, he foisted himself on them for a third term, they rose up in their might, and in a State that is good for from thirty thousand to sixty thousand Republican majority, they buried him under an avalanche of indignation measured by an adverse majority of over eight thousand. After he had dug himself out from beneath the avalanche, he suddenly discovered the iniquity of the Republican party, and ever since he has been howling up and down the country for its destruction. Terms, fifty dollars a howl!"

It is the custom of Democrats who do not like Major McKinley, because they do not like his speeches, to offer two shelf worn criticisms, one is, "it was the worst speech he ever delivered. The other is, 'it was the same old thing; why does he not get something new. Of the first disparaging remark it may always be dispassionately and sincerely said, it is not true. Of the second—well what is the use of replying to persons who have no intelligence? So is the bible old, likewise the declaration of independence, but they both stand a good deal of expounding yet. The very best and only honest critical remark from a Democratic source coming to THE INDEPENDENT's ears since last night is this: "I am not fully convinced that the tariff is not added to the cost, yet I must confess that the speech was masterly. There was not an illegitimate plea for partisan sympathy or applause in it. My predilections were all in favor of the tariff for revenue. But when I question myself, in the light of what I have heard, I find myself a tariff agnostic."

The Iron and Steel Association has prepared a table of English and American wholesale prices of staple hardware embracing thirty three articles. Of these thirty-three, twelve only sell for more in this country than in England. The smallest decrease in price in favor of Great Britain, is one-quarter of a cent a pound on steel anvils, and the largest is \$3.84 per dozen on socket framing chisels one inch. The other twenty-one articles all sell for less in this country than abroad. Now is the time for the valiant free trade journals to shout "the consumer pays the tax!"

"Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation."—Grover Cleveland. As no one has claimed the authorship of "honesty is the best policy," Mr. Cleveland should attach his name to that expression also, and have it copyrighted. It is suggested that among his original gems he should by all means include "consistency, thou art a jewel!"

Michigan has a state school of mines, graduates of which have all found positions of responsibility. Michigan is far in advance of Ohio in this, as in numerous other respects, and we could well emulate the example. Michigan has the most progressive state organization in the West.

A C. L. & W. COLLISION.

THE CARELESSNESS OF A NEW CONDUCTOR.

Causes Another Accident, Resulting in Severe Injuries to Two Men and Heavy Loss to the Company—Two Engines Wrecked and Half a Dozen Cars Destroyed.

A sudden jolt, followed by a tremor, threw forward the dozen passengers on the Massillon express, No. 5, on the C. L. & W. railroad, on Thursday morning, about a mile south of the city. A little boy was thrown upon the stove, a man or two laid out on the floor, and the train came to a standstill. It was only another collision. On the track were two locomotives, so wrecked that it took close discernment to see where one ended and the other began. To the eye their remains seemed scarcely useful except for scrap iron. They seemed to have cut each other in two. Figures will probably be given, but there is no one who is competent to state with any degree of accuracy what the damage will amount to. The good word was passed around that the engineers and firemen had all escaped. The forward end of the baggage car was battered in, and willing hands soon carried John, or as he is better known, Rube Whitman, into the rear passenger car, where his hurts were looked after. He fainted after the crash, and is in bad shape. He was made as comfortable as possible. Next, six or seven car lengths down the north-bound train, under a gondola, an injured brakeman who had been hurled there and bruised by falling coal, was pulled out and taken to the hospital car.

The list following embraces all who were wounded seriously enough to call for mention:

John Whitman, of Massillon, baggage master on No. 5, has an ugly hole in his head, leg, back and neck hurt.

George B. Clyde, of Lorain, brakeman on No. 20, has a cut on his head and is bruised all over.

Warren Richards, a little boy passenger of Massillon, has a cut on his forehead.

Wm. Rosenberger, a lineman of Massillon, is bruised about the shoulders.

When the exact extent of personal injuries sustained had been looked after, the cause which led to the accident was investigated. No. 5 is the south-bound express leaving Massillon at 6:00 a. m. She was pulled out this morning by engine No. 12, with Conductor B. N. Utterback, Engineer Lynch, and Fireman H. Bast in charge. She left on time, and was going about twenty-five miles an hour when turning the series of curves below the glass works. As she tore around the last one, coal train No. 20 was seen approaching at the rate of about ten miles an hour. It was too late to check the speed of either. The men on the locomotives jumped for their lives, their engines rushed into each other's embrace, six loaded coal cars were completely broken into bits, several others derailed, and the accident was over. The passenger train was not even off of the track.

The reason for the meeting is clear enough, and the crew on No. 5 is entirely blameless. No. 20, the coal train, was manned by Conductor Josh Davy, who has been on the road a very short time, Engineer Harry Hunt, an old timer, and Fireman J. Page. The conductor and engineer are jointly responsible for their charge, and in this instance the conductor ignorantly or carelessly allowed his train to run on an old time schedule, which on Monday last was replaced by a new one. The engineer did not notice, and so could not correct the error, the result was a collision with No. 5, which was running on proper time.

The engineer resigned by telegraph, and the conductor probably will do so. Most people think that they will be allowed to go, but THE INDEPENDENT has it from one railroad that they will likely be retained. The C. L. & W. has been having trouble with its conductors recently, on account of pay, and Davy is one of the new-comers, who formerly ran on the N. Y. & P. & O.

About 8:30 No. 5's cars were backed up to the station and Whitman was taken home. The road will not be cleared before night, if then. Pending that time, passengers will be transferred and freight traffic will be blocked.

DR. JEKYL AND MR. HYDE.

Dore Davidson at the Opera House Monday Night.

Whatever may be said hereafter, the performance of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde last night, ought to be considered good. This applies to play and players. Influenced by the impressions of the wonderful Stevenson book, or stories of Richard Mansfield, a fairly large audience went prepared to be horrified, and go away with material for bad dreams. And because these unreasonable anticipations were but half realized, many turned back half disappointed. Yet they should have remembered that it was the manifestation of Hyde's evil nature that made him so repulsive in the book, while in face and form he was no so different from other men. It seems as though Mr. Dore Davidson compromised between the conception of the author and the expectation of his auditors. He is handicapped by a not too good version of the work.

DEATH OF MRS. S. E. HARSH.

The sketch of a Well Known and Excellent Woman.

The citizens of Massillon were taken by surprise and astonishment on Monday evening and Tuesday morning, to learn of the death of Mrs. Sarah E. Harsh, wife of the Hon. George Harsh. Mrs. Harsh's death occurred on Monday night at 7 o'clock; and while her death might have been reasonably expected from her long illness, it came suddenly and found all, except herself, unprepared for so sad an event. She had been so long identified with the prominent movements for the benefit of society, that she will be long missed and her memory tenderly cherished by the wide circle of friends and acquaintances that her great excellence of character constantly drew about her and within her circle, which was large enough to embrace all who came within her influence. Mrs. Harsh was a native of Muncie, Lycoming county, Pa., the daughter of Job and Jane McCarty, was the sister of Mrs. Mary A. Watson, wife of Dr. Joseph Watson, of this city, by the second marriage of their mother with Job McCarty. By birthright Mrs. Harsh was a member of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, the remains of her parents having their last rest in Friends' cemetery in Kendal, now the fourth ward of this city, where many of "The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

In 1844 Sarah E. McCarty and George Harsh were married, she having previously at that time united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and of which she has ever been a valued and valuable member. She was the almoner of the poor and needy, who never went away empty-handed from an application to her for aid. Her life's history in that respect is well illustrated by a remark made in presence of the writer on the street on hearing of her death, "many a poor person will regret that she is gone." The person who made the remark knew whereof he spoke, and his utterance will find a ready response in the hearts of her beneficiaries.

Loving hearts and tender hands administered to her wants during her protracted illness, and many a tear will bedew the flowers that shall ornament her final resting place. Her husband, the only surviving member of his family, has the sympathy of many devoted friends for this and his repeated afflictions of a similar character. The funeral took place from the M. E. church, corner of East and Main streets, on Thursday at 10 o'clock a. m.

R. H. F.

Dr. Von Schneider in the Pulpit.

Dr. Wilhelm H. Von Schneider, the learned and erratic German nobleman of this city, is circulating in the rural districts, and according to his own statement, is positively curing consumptives and re-creating lungs one-half or two-thirds gone. That such genius should exist is comforting to suffering humanity. Among his other adventures, the Doctor preached last Sunday in the U. B. Church at Justus, at the solicitation of members of the congregation. It is not difficult to believe that he delivered an interesting sermon. He chose for his text, "And yet there is room."

Dr. Royer Leaves for California.

Dr. H. C. Royer left yesterday for Los Angeles, Cal., where he and his family will make their future home. Miss Kinneer, who for over a year has resided with them already gone East, where she will live with relatives. It is saying very little to express regret that this loss has taken place, for the Doctor has been a prominent figure, professionally, as a business man, and socially.

Of his fifteen years of active practice, thirteen have been spent in this city. Occupying a leading position from the start, his practice developed into such proportions as to become unwieldy, and those who have been under his care are not accepting his departure in a pleasant spirit. As a business man, there are many improvements and numerous buildings for which he alone is responsible. His career here has been a successful one, and it is unfortunate that circumstances should abruptly terminate it. Mrs. Royer's health is such that the milder climate of California must be sought, and coupled to this is a desire of the Doctor to get away from the horrible country roads of Stark county, over which body and buggy are racked to an unbearable degree. This state of affairs is worth thinking about and ought to be remedied. However, Dr. Royer has gone, and it is hoped that he may meet with entire success in all that he undertakes.

The Ohio State board of health reports diphtheria from Louisville, Glencoe, Goshen, Martin's Ferry, Columbus, (4), Middlepoint, Yorkshire, Xenia, (6), Cincinnati, (10); scarlet fever reported from Botkins, Billmore, Belle Centre, East Palestine, Toledo, (6), Cincinnati, (10), Columbus, (3); typhoid fever reported from Shreve, Mutual, Summerfield, Mowry, Plain City, Prospect, Anna, Milford, Gilboa, Minster, New Paris, Maxville, Collinwood, Washington, Gettysburg, Norwalk, Clyde, New London, St. Marys and Xenia; typhoid fever prevalent at Mowry, Highland county; from thirty to forty cases of measles at East Palestine.

The Independent Company have just received a new supply of the September American Magazine.

NATIONAL WARBLERS.

SINGING THEIR LAST SONGS IN THE CONGRESSIONAL CORRIDORS.

Senator Bate Blows His Whistle—Conference Report on General Deficiency Bill Passed—Union Pacific Bridge at Omaha—Yellow Fever Joint Resolution Adopted.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—The feature of the House proceedings yesterday was the adoption of the conference report on the general deficiency bill, the last of the appropriation bills.

Mr. Daugherty, of Florida, asked that the House journal be corrected to show that no quorum had voted on the passage of the electoral count bill. He would have raised the point of no quorum yesterday, he said, if he had been recognized by the chair.

Resolution was adopted asking the Secretary of War for information as to the necessity for the proposed bridge across the Ohio river between Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind.

Several members attempted to call up bills for consideration, but the point of no quorum was raised in each case.

Mr. Daugherty entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the electoral count bill was passed. On the vote on a motion to lay this motion on the table the point of no quorum was raised. Objection was made to a request of Mr. Burns, of Missouri, that he be allowed to order a resolution requesting the return of the bill to the House.

The speaker said that the House never lost control of its own business and when the committee on controlled bills should report the bill, the House could refuse to receive the report or to authorize the speaker to sign the measure. Mr. Burns called up the conference report on the deficiency bill; Mr. Daugherty was induced to withdraw his opposition and the report was agreed to. The House at 1:40 adjourned until Friday.

THE SENATE.

The feature of the Senate proceedings yesterday was a speech by Senator Bate on the tariff question.

Mr. Hale presented the report of the select committee on the operation of the civil service law. He said that the minority report would be presented hereafter.

Mr. Allison presented a resolution instructing the committee on the improvement of the Mississippi river to investigate the complaint made in a memorial presented by him that the Union Pacific bridge at Omaha is an obstruction to navigation. This resolution was adopted; also, a resolution instructing the foreign relations committee to report whether or not arrangements can be made to transport American export cattle through Canada without the present quarantine delay.

The joint resolution relative to the yellow fever medical conference reported to the Senate yesterday was passed.

The bill to pay \$8,745 to the widow of Chief Justice Waite was taken up and debated at some length by Senators Hoar and Call, who favored its passage, and by Senators Coke, George and Barry, who opposed it. On the passage of the bill, Mr. Barry withdrew his call for the yeas and nays, because as no quorum was present it would have interfered with other business. The bill was passed without discussion.

The Senate passed the House bills authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across the Porteau river, Arkansas, the Kentucky river and its tributaries, and the Coosa river at Gadsden, Alabama; also the House bill for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

At 1:45 the Senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill. Mr. Bate, of Tennessee, took the floor.

The Mills bill, he said, was antagonistic to free trade, inasmuch as it proposed to raise a greater part of the revenue through duties on imported goods. He said it was to be remarked that the reduction made by the Senate bill was in the products of agriculture and the increase in those of manufactures. At the conclusion of Mr. Bates' speech, Mr. Cullom took the floor, but further consideration of the tariff question was postponed until to-day.

A joint resolution introduced by Mr. Dolph, authorizing the executive department to send to the Paris exposition of 1889 articles for exhibition, was criticised by Mr. Hoar as "unmeaning," and utterly unworthy of the Senate. Mr. Dolph said that it had been prepared at the State department. The resolution was placed on the calendar.

After a short secret session, the Senate, at 4:25, adjourned.

The Great Rise in Bread.

CHICAGO, October 11.—The second advance in the price of bread, decided upon by the German bakers on Sunday, went into effect yesterday. The best white bread is now seven cents per pound, and the common grades of white and rye bread is six cents per pound. The English bakers have followed suit, and no reduction to the old rates may be expected until next spring. Coal will also be advanced in the course of another week, and altogether, the outlook for the poor this winter is a doleful one.

A Liquor House's Failure.

CHICAGO, October 11.—The oldest wholesale liquor firm in the city, Wadley & Cleary, made a voluntary assignment to Jonathan Abel, for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are \$60,000 and the assets consist of a stock of goods valued at \$30,000 and book accounts amounting to \$65,000, most of which are good. The cause of the failure is said to be depression in business and slow collections.

Attempt to Shoot a Doctor.

BURGESS, Pa., October 11.—Edwin Allen attempted to shoot Dr. L. C. Botkin, a prominent physician of this place. He fortunately missed his mark and was immediately secured and sent to Washington. Allen is a youth of weak mind and is the son of the clerk of courts. He assigns as his reason that the doctor was instrumental in having him sent to the Warren insane asylum some time ago.

Confirmations of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—The Senate in executive session last evening confirmed the following postmasters: E. D. Kelly, Oregon City, Ore.; R. M. Carpenter, Audubon, N. Y.; S. E. Carroll, Adel, Iowa; P. M. Trumbauer, Muncie, Ind.; also J. P. Sessions, of South Carolina to be Consul General at Melbourne and R. F. Coates, receiver of public moneys, Wichita, Kan.

Base Ball Yesterday.

New York 1, Pittsburgh 0; Philadelphia 7, Detroit 2; St. Louis 1, Louisville 7; Athletics 3, Baltimore 1, Cincinnati 4, Kansas City 0; Indianapolis 15, Boston 7.

I Don't Need It.

This is what many people thoughtlessly say when urged by their friends to take a medicine for some slight but growing ailment. The person addressed rests in fancied security, while some powerful disease may be undermining his health. He may not notice slight troubles, which are very noticeable to friends, or may imagine them to be merely of slight and temporary character. So he keeps putting off taking proper precaution, as thousands have done before, until the disease gains so firm a hold upon the system that a cure is impossible. It is not our desire to cause needless alarm, but merely to call attention to little things which may be the beginning of serious affections, and to suggest the use of a simple medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will enable you to overcome the insidious enemy, and resist his attacks in the future.

Do you have occasional pimples, bives, boils, swellings, or sores, which indicate a scrofulous condition of the blood? Hood's Sarsaparilla will expell every impurity from the blood, and also give it new vitality and richness.

Do you have distress or fullness in the stomach after eating, or faintness, heartburn, headache, or other premonitory symptoms of dyspepsia? Hood's Sarsaparilla will tone up the stomach, promote healthy digestion, and remove every disagreeable symptom. Dyspepsia is an affection which is exceedingly dangerous to neglect. Not that it directly imperils life, but when the disease is firmly seated it causes great suffering, and requires very careful attention to diet, in connection with a reliable remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, to effect a cure.

Do you have pains in the back and other evidences of growing weakness of the kidneys and liver? Hood's Sarsaparilla contains the very best kidney and liver remedies; it will soon restore those important organs to normal, active condition.

Do you have that extreme tired feeling, languor, without appetite or strength impaired digestion, and a general feeling of misery it is impossible to describe? Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite and promoting digestion, and for toning up the whole system, giving strength and activity in place of weakness and languor.

Do you have occasional attacks of biliousness, with bitter taste, offensive breath, headache, dizziness? Hood's Sarsaparilla combines the best known anti-bilious remedies in such proportion as to derive the full medicinal effect without the least disturbance of the system.

Do you suffer from catarrh with its many disagreeable symptoms—a disease which is liable to develop into consumption? Hood's Sarsaparilla, being a constitutional remedy, acting through the blood, readily cures catarrh.

Do you suffer the pains and aches of rheumatism? This disease arises from acidity of the blood, and many severe sufferers have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Do you have salt rheum with its eruptions and scales, causing the skin to itch, or other similar affections of the skin? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood, and using Hood's Olive Ointment as an outward application, you may soon find relief and cure.

And finally—if you are troubled by affection caused or promoted by impurity of the blood or low state of the system, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Delays are dangerous.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven itself the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. 25¢; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. CROSEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Trux, wholesale druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Walding, Kinnear & Marvin, wholesale druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

E. H. Van Hoesen, cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75¢ per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Island Home Stock Farm, SAVANNAH, GA. BREEDERS OF PRIZE WINNING AND FINE COLORED HORSES. We offer a very large stock of horses to select from, guaranteeing our horses breeders make low prices, and sell on easy terms. Large catalogue free. Address: SAVANNAH, GA. Farm, Savannah, Ga.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mansfield will soon have an electric power company.

The trials of Morgan, Coughlin and Robinson cost Portage county \$12,192.

Judge Wm. H. West, of Bellefontaine, will speak in Canton on October 13.

The coal used in the public schools costs annually between six and seven hundred dollars.

It will be observed in the general news columns that Joseph Getty has succeeded John Getty as postmaster of Beach City.

C. Russell & Son struck coal again on the Kurtz farm, Tuesday. It was in the fifth hole, and the vein is four feet thick.

Harvey Brannan, a young boy, took a tumble, Tuesday, near the Sippo Glass Works and broke his right arm below the elbow.

The south-bound Massillon express, No. 5, on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad, now leaves at 6 a. m., instead of 6.35.

The fire at McDonaldville the other night, was on the property of Jesse Royer, whose fine new barn was burned to the ground.

From the United States and Canada 72,000 barrels of apples were exported to Europe last week. They brought from ten to twenty cents.

At a meeting of the Massillon Cemetery Association held Tuesday afternoon, Charles Steese and F. Hookway were re-elected directors.

Thomas Mellon, of this city, sentenced to spend five years in the penitentiary, nearly two years ago, for shooting with intent to kill, is out on parole.

W. W. Charlton, charged with shooting with intent to kill, has waived preliminary examination, and his case will be taken directly before the grand jury.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas A. Conrad will be at home on Friday evening, October 12, at 8 o'clock, that being the occasion of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.

Hose Company No. 1 was again called to Mrs. Peter Corman's, on Akron street, Monday evening, to put out the flames which had burst out from the ruins of her barn.

Mormon missionaries who have been proselyting in Trumbull county, baptized five converts in Mosquito creek, Sunday. Three of the converts were women.—Youngtown Herald.

Ohio has nine thousand three hundred and thirty-one saloons, which paid as tax for the half year \$1,133,174.74. Geauga, Guernsey and Morgan counties have not a saloon within their limits.

John T. Hays, of Canton, acted as master of ceremonies Monday night in introducing Dr. Geo. P. Ikert, Democratic candidate for congress, to the natives. They left on a night train.

Mr. Frank A. Johnston, the young editor of the aggressively Democratic Mansfield Shield and Banner, was in the city a short time Saturday, and spent Sunday with relatives at Wilmet.

There is much rejoicing in the Oberlin family over the arrival of a twelve-pound boy baby at the home of Mr. C. E. Oberlin, last Sunday. The day of its coming presages good things for the future.

George, better known as "Dandy" Huffman, sent to the penitentiary about a year ago with Chant Pifer and another boy, for robbery, has been released on parole, and arrived home Tuesday night.

The Rev. Aaron Gaitor has been appointed by the Allegheny conference of the African M. E. church, to a circuit embracing Massillon and Ravenna. He preached his first sermon Tuesday night in this city.

The engagement of the Hon. Daniel J. Ryan to speak in Massillon next week has been cancelled, like all others, owing to the serious illness of his daughter, who has been taken to New York for treatment.

The one thousand dollars held at the Ohio Patriot office as a wager that Grover Cleveland would be the president, was covered by an equal amount by a syndicate of Republicans last week.—New Lisbon Journal.

The south-bound Massillon express, No. 5, on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad, leaves now at 6.30 a. m., instead of 6.35. This is the only important change in the new C. L. & W. schedule, which takes effect to-day.

The Union club has been organized and has handsome and permanent apartments in Shriver's block. At present there are eleven members, including prominent business and professional men. Officers have not yet been elected.

Some criminally careless person, while handling a revolver last Friday about 8 o'clock, discharged one ball which passed through the window of a bed room in Barnhart Young's house, on Hill street, and lodged in the chimney. No one has any idea as to who the guilty one is.

Mary D. Brown has been divorced from her husband, Samuel D. Brown, for gross neglect. Minnie Keefe has brought suit for divorce from Charles Keefe on the same ground. Annie Bozer seeks to be released from Adam Bozer charging him with cruelty. Henry Zieley wishes to be freed from Sarah Zieley for wilful absence.

A Frenchman, name unknown, was killed at the Howells Coal Company's Camp mine, near Justus last Friday morning, by a fall of slate in his room. He was single. This is the first fatal accident to occur at the Camp mine.

The descendants of Abraham Lichtenwalter held a family reunion on the fair grounds last Friday, which four hundred attended. Abraham Lichtenwalter moved to Stark county in 1813. His descendants number 1,149, of whom 402 are living.

Mr. Josiah Hartzell, of Canton, secretary of the sewer commission, was in the city Tuesday night, and had a chat with Dr. Gray, who planned the system that will be adopted in Canton. Mr. Hartzell is an accomplished sanitarian, so well informed upon this hitherto neglected branch of science as to have earned the honorable title of "crank" bestowed by his fossilized contemporaries.

Through Superintendent Jones of the public schools, the following report for the enrollment for September is made: High school, 86; grammar school, 326; secondary, 325; primary, 735 entire enrollment, 1472. The entire enrollment at the same period in 1887 was 1,448. As the number of youth of school age in the city is 3,325, the actual number enjoying educational advantages, is not fifty per cent. of what it should be.

Mr. A. Panyard has invented, and is about to take out patent, on two kinds of pumps. One is operated with a very ingeniously arranged crank that produces the desired effect with but one-half the exertion required by other pumps; the other is a force pump. Two of these pumps have been in use at the Corne Iron Works for several months, and have proved to be very useful inventions.

At the annual meeting of the Canton Base Ball Company, The Repository says the old board of directors was re-elected and instructed to settle up the affairs of the company, sell the fencing and grandstand at Pastime park, to the best advantage, and collect in the five hundred dollars unpaid stock of delinquent stockholders. The meeting then adjourned. An effort will be made to organize a new association.

Wheat was bought in the Massillon market Monday morning for one dollar a bushel. The price has been climbing upward for some time, and has now reached a point where it has not been since July, 1885. The causes leading to this condition of the market are too well known to require mention. Primarily a short crop is the cause, that of Stark county being one fourth less than an average.

The First M. E. church was crowded this morning by those attendant upon the funeral services of Mrs. Sarah A. Harsh. Remarks were made by her pastor, the Rev. John Wilson, and former pastors, the Rev. J. R. Mills and the Rev. J. W. Wilson. A very large procession followed the remains to the cemetery. The pall-bearers and many other details were dictated by Mrs. Harsh before her death.

Marriage licenses have been issued to: Arthur C. Oberlin and Jennie Christman, West Brookfield; Albert C. Street and Rosa E. Bentler, Alliance; Leander G. Reifenyder and Carrie Miller, Paris; Columbus Bader and Mary Oser, Massillon; Charles Stark and Jennie Van Buskirk, Greentown; Gottlieb Graf and Bertha Hadorn, Canton; Henry Hnberty and Mary Stitz, Canton; Samuel Wenger and Lillie Brenner, West Brookfield.—Canton Repository.

The heating apparatus to be used in the new First Methodist church will consist of a forty horse power boiler, six thousand feet of iron pipe by means of which heated air will be carried and distributed throughout the building, and a ten horse power engine to run the fan, by means of which the air will be put in circulation through this pipe system. The system is guaranteed to run and maintain the thermometer to seventy degrees when it indicates ten degrees below zero outside.

Two items of interest from the Cleveland Leader: A. P. Young, Huron, O.; F. B. Tissot, Wellington, O.; N. H. Adams, Mansfield, O.; Harry F. Ryder, Massillon, O.; Otto Fehr, Salineville, O.; D. F. Lellich, Navarre, O.; P. Traup, Newton Falls, O.; are in town passing their examinations before the State Board of Pharmacy, and are registered at the American House.—Mr. E. B. Baylis is at the American, accompanied by his family.

Harvey Howard, Esq., a veteran of 1840, talks most entertainingly of the exciting events of the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." He was a member of the Wooster Republican Independent band at the time and avers that every member of the band devoted nearly three months time during the campaign without pay beyond their expenses. That they escorted General Harrison from Massillon to Wooster, and also drove from Wooster to Ft. Meigs to attend a reception in his honor. That they played during the campaign at Mansfield, Mount Vernon and Massillon.—Wooster Republican.

Hand Crushed.

Mark Phillips, a brakeman on the C. L. & W. railroad, whose home is at Tippecanoe, got his left hand between the draw-bars, in this city on Saturday evening, while coupling cars, and it was crushed almost to a jelly. The surgeon hopes to save the injured member.

PERSONALITIES

And Masters that Agitate the Society World.

Mr. Philip Blumenghein is visiting in Illinois.

Miss Ida Bowman, of Mansfield, is visiting Miss Katie Hamel.

Mrs. Virgil Brown is visiting with friends in Wayne county.

Mr. Wm. Eggleston, of Louisville, Ky., is the guest of J. H. Haulon.

Miss Sadie Hamilton leaves to-morrow for a visit with Alliance friends.

Miss Mollie Long, of Akron, is the guest of Mrs. C. H. Rudolph, on Park street.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Bradley returned last week from their trip through Iowa and Wisconsin.

Miss Phoebe Shenkle, of Osnaburg, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Fisher.

John Rieker and Miss Tillie Kohl were married Thursday in St. Mary's church.

Mr. C. S. Traphagen left on Thursday for a six weeks' prospecting tour in California.

Mrs. Smith, with her daughter Carrie, of Mansfield, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. J. Hamill, on East Street.

Mr. Horace Atwater and sister, Miss Henrietta Atwater, of New Haven, Conn., are visiting Mrs. Eliza A. Bachtel.

Mrs. Eliza T. Hart, a former resident of Massillon, and a sister of the late Mrs. Charles London, died recently at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. Kate Pierson, of Huntington, Ind., sister of Sebastian Kohl, of this city, is visiting relatives and friends in Massillon and vicinity.

Mrs. O. P. Ashely and Miss Marion Ashely, formerly of Syracuse, N. Y., Monday night joined Mr. Ashely, who will make his home in Massillon.

Mrs. W. J. Rhodes left for her home in the South Wednesday. Her sister, Mrs. W. O. Hays, will accompany her as far as Cincinnati to attend the centennial.

"Billy" Borden, for a number of years past a conductor on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road, has left the employ of that company, and is now a resident of this city.

John Diehlmann and Frank Vogt have gone to Cincinnati to attend the State convention of retail merchants. The former goes as member of the legislative committee and the latter as local delegate.

Adam Smith, for over a year the faithful messenger of the United Lines in this city, has been advanced to a position as operator in the Valley railroad office in Canton. Frank Lengs is now the messenger here.

Col. A. F. Beach, now in the city, calls Massillon his home, and he hopes to remain here all winter. But his rheumatism and not his disposition controls his movements and time, so the length of his stay depends.

A Tragedy not a Tragedy.

Farmer Earl fairly paralyzed a corn field marauder last week and disturbed his own feelings by firing a gun in the direction of the trespasser, hoping to frighten him off. The man was indeed frightened, so badly frightened that he fell flat and labored under the delusion that he was in the throes of death. The scene affected the imagined slayer's nerves, and he called in all the neighbors. After several minutes the discovery was made that it was a clear case of panic without cause, and the assemblage dispersed.

Sudden Death of Miss Harvey.

A telegram to Mr. Charles Steese states that Miss Annie Steese Harvey, the daughter of Thomas Harvey, died at her home in Painesville Tuesday night at 1 o'clock. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Miss Harvey had visited several times in this city and was well known in Massillon and Canton. She was the brilliant daughter of a talented father, and very popular socially. She was probably about twenty years of age. The Rev. John Wilson will conduct the funeral services.

Important Business Change.

It is a matter of very general regret that such a thoroughly enterprising firm as that of Traphagen & Kramer, proprietors of the transfer line, carriage furnishers and bill posters, has dissolved, and of congratulation that one member is left to carry on a business which has grown from almost nothing to one of commanding proportions through wise management and modern methods. It was stated some time ago that much against his will and owing to the precarious condition of his wife's health, it would be necessary for Mr. C. S. Traphagen to move to some milder climate, and that determination has been followed by a sale of his share in the business to his partner, Henry V. Kramer. The two young men have almost grown up together and have been in business together for eight years, and the separation is not therefore attended by any feelings of personal satisfaction. Mr. Traphagen will leave to-morrow or next day for California, where he will seek a location. Mr. Kramer will conduct the business as he well knows how.

School books and school supplies of all descriptions at the Independent Company's store.

ENGINEER GRAY

Consults with the Sewer Commissioners.

Dr. Samuel Gray, the noted sanitary engineer, arrived in the city Tuesday afternoon, and was soon closeted with members of the board of sewer commissioners, at whose behest he had come. He has secured figures from Engineer Miller and will go home to Providence, R. I., and will submit a written report and recommendation. To the sewer commissioners he has not expressed himself. He tells them to wait for his report, and if they then see fit, they can further employ him as consulting engineer.

In conversation with Dr. Gray after he had finished his inspection, he stated that his communication to the city would not only cover the pipe system, but would include a recommendation as to sewage disposal. Whether that recommendation would be irrigation, precipitation, or crude discharge into the river, he could not say. He had no idea himself, nor would have until after receiving certain promised maps and levels from the city engineer. He left this afternoon for Providence.

AN ORGAN FACTORY.

J. T. Brown Will Start It

J. T. Brown, the piano dealer, left for Chicago yesterday, where he will purchase material with which he will return to Massillon and commence the manufacture of organs, under the style of the Etna Organ Company. At first he will purchase cases, keys and other component parts, and will have them put together here, employing skilled mechanics, tuners and voicers for the purpose, but his intention is to make everything himself as soon as possible. He has sole control of J. H. Dowling's patent double reed, by which two vibrations can be had for the cost of one. The business will be small at first, but as soon as Mr. Brown gets his hand in he expects to invest every cent he has. He will start up in this city, but whether he will remain when he gets ready to build on a large scale depends upon the action of the business men. He proposes to demonstrate that he can make and sell his instruments before submitting any sort of a proposition.

The Daughters of Veterans.

A special meeting of Mrs. Major McKinley Tent No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, was held Tuesday night to consider an application for a charter, from Prairie Depot, Wood county, O. The application was favorably considered, and on Saturday, Miss Olive Howard will depart, to muster in the tent. This order, established in Massillon by a number of bright-headed girls, now has three tents; one in Massillon with forty members, one in Alliance and one in Prairie Depot. The prospects are that many others will be organized in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The parent tent being located here, here all applications for charters must be passed upon. When the membership becomes greater, a national delegate body will probably be formed, to take action upon such subjects.

Coal Contract Let.

A special meeting of the board of education was held on Wednesday to let the coal contract for the year. The lowest bid was that of the West Massillon Coal Company. The coal is to be delivered at the various district schools as needed. The proposals were as follows:

West Massillon Coal Company: lump, \$2.20; nut, \$1.70; slack, \$1.00.
Youngtown Coal Company: lump, \$2.35; nut, \$2.00; slack, \$1.00.
Sippo Coal Company: lump, \$2.30; slack, 90c.
Howells Coal Company: lump, \$2.40; nut, \$1.85; slack, 98c.

How's Your Liver?

The old lady who replied, when asked how her liver was, "God bless me, I never heard that there was such a thing in the house," was noted for her amiability. Prometheus, when chained to a rock, might as well have pretended to be happy, as the man who is chained to a diseased liver. For poor Prometheus there was no escape, but by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the disagreeable feelings, irritable temper, constipation, indigestion, dizziness and sick headache, which are caused by a diseased liver, promptly disappear.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alums or phosphate powders. Sold only by G. A. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall St. N. Y. 6-481-0-2-2-nc-ori

Fearful and Wonderful.

The Bible says "man is fearfully and wonderfully made." But physiologists all concede that the most wonderful portion of man is the nervous system. In it are located the seats of life and mind, and the control of all the bodily organs. When the nerves are destroyed, the part is paralyzed. The flesh, blood and bones are as nothing to it. Derangements of the brain and nerves are the causes of headache, fits, dizziness, fluttering of the heart, sexual weakness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, cold hands and feet. A free trial bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine—the latest and most successful cure for all these diseases, may be had at Z. T. Baltzli's drug store.

Pittsburg will have a six-day bicycle contest some time in November, the contestants to be females.

We are willing to bear personal testimony to the efficacy and value of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which we have been advertising some years in our paper, having used it for blood impurities with great success. It is a preparation of standard merit, made of perfectly pure ingredients, and thoroughly effective in cleansing the system. For eruptions, boils, etc., it can be relied upon every time. Our own experience with it has been most gratifying, and we are glad to give it this endorsement.—Athol (Mass.) Transcript.

Don't Whip a Sick Horse.

Nor take Cathartic Pills when your bowels and liver are sluggish. They are whippers. But try—once at least—Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills. They act through the nerves. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzli's.

An Invariable Sign.

Swelling of the ankles or feet when not due to rheumatism, Prof. DeCosta says is always caused by a weak or diseased heart. So is the shortness of breath, pain or uneasiness when lying on the left side, smothering spells. The only cure is Dr. Miles' Nerve Cure. Sold at Z. T. Baltzli's.

Warner's Log Cabin remedies—Sarsaparilla, Cough and Consumption Remedy, Hops and Buchu, Extract, Hair Tonic, Liver Pills, Plasters, (Porone Electrical), Rose Cream for Catarrh. They are the simple, effective remedies of the old Log Cabin days. Everybody uses Warner's "Tippecanoe."

The best fountain pen is usually sold for \$2.50. We have one that is equally as good in points of construction for \$1.50. Look at it, save a dollar. The Independent Company.

For the Lowest Prices in the city on
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.,

GO TO MILLER'S,
No 11 East Main Street.

Repairing of Watches a Specialty.
All Work Warranted.
IN ARCADE CLOTHING HOUSE.

GO TO
MINICH'S
FOR BARGAINS IN
HATS, CAPS,
MILLENNERY
—AND—
FANCY GOODS.

Latest Styles, and Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

45 EAST MAIN STREET.
MASSILLON, OHIO.



SPANGLER & WADE'S
—STOCK OF—
Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Is larger this fall than ever before, comprising everything in the line of Hatters and Furnishers. Don't fail to see our immense stock, where will be found all the latest shapes in Silk, Derby and Crush Hats. A full line of fall and winter underwear, Hosiery, Wool Shirts, Star Shirt Waists for boys. The best 30c shirt in the world. Sole agents for the world renowned Knox and Younan Hats.

SPANGLER & WADE.

COLEMAN,
THE RELIABLE JEWELER
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber

Shell and Zylomite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

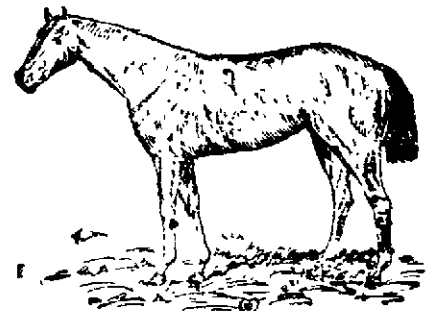
COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street

GREAT HORSES OF THE YEAR.

Wonderful Flyers Who Have Raced Into Fame of Late—What the End of a Race-Horse Is Like—How Sam Bryant Came to Own Proctor Knott, Winner of the Rich Futurity Stakes—Some Good Purse—A Peep at Blooded Animals and Their Owners.



VERY day in summer, says the New York World, a gaunt, broken-spirited old horse may be seen jogging along the beautiful turnpike between Versailles and Lexington, Ky., drawing after him an old buggy. He is callous to shout and whip. His eyes are dim, and his once glossy coat has been burned by the sun into a rough, brick-dust red. Yet the old fellow sometimes dashes away at full speed, especially when another horse goes galloping by. On these occasions the old horse seems to remember that a few years ago he was the pride of the turf, and he hears ringing in his ears the hoarse shouts of the thousands when he swept under the string with every nerve and muscle strained to the utmost, winner by a head, defeating the renowned Hindoo, prince of racers and of stallions, after the fiercest of contests. For the name of this shabby old discredited king of the turf is Checkmate, and his life and his present condition are an epitome of the race-horse. Looking at old Checkmate jogging along the quiet country road, and glancing over the brilliant racers of the past season, one can not help thinking that they are all running



with unexampled speed, because they have time and tide both with them, straight for old Checkmate's place, though most of them may not find such pleasant quarters. But the season in many respects has been an exceptionally brilliant one. Never before were the stakes so large, the contests so close, the betting so high, the uncertainty so great, the crowds so large. There have been no three-year-olds like Hanover and Kingston, no two-year-olds like Tremont, but there has been a general average of fine racing. In a number of instances the record has been touched, and several times it has been lowered. New records have been made for four distances. Daniel B. at Helena, M. T., made three-eighths of a mile in 0.4 1/2; Wheeler T. ran a mile and one-sixteenth at St. Louis in 1:47 1/4; Terra Cotta, with 124 pounds, ran one and one-eighth miles at Successhead Bay in 1:53; and Triboulet in San Francisco and Richmond at Successhead Bay made one and three-eighth mile in 2.31 1/2.

Considering all things, the greatest horse the season has produced is Firenze, Mr. Haggin's four-year-old bay filly by Glenelg, out of Florida. She has started during the season sixteen times and has won nine times. The last six times she has faced the starter she has won. She has demonstrated that she has all the race-horse qualities. She can cover distance, carry weight and has unlimited speed. She has beaten the best horses in the East in a number of closely-contested battles and has won for her owner \$28,386. She has won the Great Long Island Stakes, the Average Stakes, the Monmouth Handicap, the Champion Stakes, the Freshold Stakes, the Monmouth Cup and many other less notable events. She ran third in the Suburban.

In talking of the three-year-olds, Western turfmen say: "Oh, yes, Kingston and Hanover and The Bard were all great horses, but if the Emperor had just held up!" Truly, his career was like a meteor. His last eight races were an unbroken line of victories, and in the other two races that he lost he was placed. From the Troubadour Stakes at Nashville early in the spring to the American Derby in Chicago last summer, he faced and defeated the best three-year-olds East and West. He may never hear the drum tap again, but he deserves to be named in the first class. He is a bay colt, by Norfolk, out of Marian, and is owned by "Lucky" Baldwin.

The greatest of the sound three-year-olds is Los Angeles, who has a record of ten



victories out of eighteen starts, and who has won for her owner \$28,557. She is also owned by Baldwin, and is a chestnut filly by imported Glenelg out of La Polka. She was the first filly to win the Latonia Derby, and in addition to that she won the Monmouth Oaks, the Kansas City Oaks, the Jersey Handicap, the Kemper Stakes, the Foxhall Stakes, the Pocahontas Stakes and a number of handicaps.

It is to this year's two-year-olds that the lovers of the sport must look for the great flyers of the coming year. Some of them have made remarkable records. In many instances the best time of the year has been made by two-year-olds, notably Proctor Knott's Junior Championship time of 1:14, Galen's half mile over the Washington Park track in 0.18 and his five eighths a few weeks later in 1.01 1/2.

The most sensational of the two-year-olds and the greatest money winner since Tremont is unquestionably Proctor Knott. There are any number who claim that he can and will be beaten by Salvador and Faverdale only if they meet next year. But Proctor Knott has demonstrated his ability to travel fast, carry weight and win rich stakes—some very handy times in a race-horse. Whatever may be said of the Futurity, he unquestionably won the Junior Champion in remarkably fast time and showed his heels to a clever gang of youngsters. A year ago Sam Bryant and a number of Eastern horsemen went at the Belle Meade sale, when a scrappy, vicious-looking little yearling was bought at once and offered for sale. His pedigree, Duke Black-burn out of Tall-hoised, was good, but none of the turfmen liked the appearance of the ragged little fellow and there was no bidding. Bryant got him for \$150. He was accompanied by an old mule trader, Scroggins, who boined him out once or twice when he was in a hole, and who had an interest in Bryant's stable. He was violently opposed to Sam's paying as much as \$450 and listened to the guying that followed the purchase with a sinking heart. Mike Dwyer, who was present, said, laugh-

ingly: "You had better have his picture taken, Sam; he is too handsome to let go." "Make a jumper of him," said "Bill" Barnes, the handsome blonde giant who owns the Melbourn stable; "if he fails he is too ugly to hurt himself."

"Sam, he is as tough-looking as you are," said Major Hughes, of Louisville, and so the chaffing went on. But Bryant doggedly persisted in saying he saw a great race horse in the colt, and he has never been shaken in that belief since.

Bryant lost a great deal of money on his horse at first, because when the horse won he was not on him, and when he would select a race to plunge on the horse would be beaten. Proctor Knott has started nine times and won six, and in those six races he brought his owners in \$69,005. He started at Nashville last spring and won the West Side Stakes; he followed it up by winning the Alexander. Then he was beaten in the Runnymede and lost two more races. It was evident something was the matter with the horse, and a veterinary surgeon prescribed rest. He was not started again for some time, and finally was taken to Chicago, where he won the Kenwood Stakes. Bryant about this time determined to bring him East and try to win the two richest stakes of the year, the Junior Champion and the Futurity. His friends laughed at him, but he was obstinate. His partner, old Scroggins, strenuously objected to the expense, but Sam insisted. The record of the horse in the East was a most sensational one. In quick succession he won the Junior Champion, the Equity Stakes at Saratoga and the Futurity, and Bryant, refusing many heavy offers for the prodigy, started back home, accompanied by old Scroggins, who was almost speechless with joy.

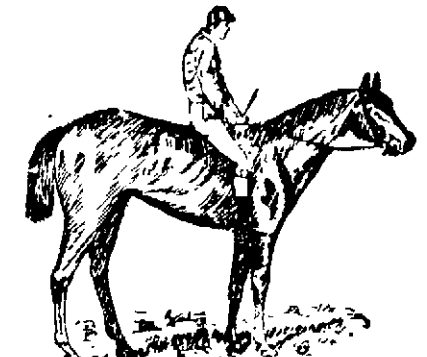
At the beginning of the season it was expected that Mr. Morrissey's French Park would sweep every thing before him. From his first race, at Lexington, where he made an exhibition of a field of twelve in the Dixiana last May, until June 11, when he ended his brilliant season by winning the Encore stakes at Jerome Park, carrying 122 pounds and cantering away from Hilday, Diablo and Gypsy Queen, he never lost a race. Seven times he faced the starter, and six out of the seven he won so easily that it seemed like play to him. The nearest he ever came to losing was making a dead heat with Fides for the Juvenile Stakes. He won for his owner \$14,350. The stakes he won were the Dixiana, Breeders, Bedford, May, Sequence, Encore and Juvenile. He is a splendid-looking bay colt, by King Ban, out of Lou Pike. He was bred by Major Thomas, from whom Mr. Morrissey bought him for \$5,000. Mr. Morrissey sold him a few days ago, it will be remembered, for \$12,000, which would indicate that his leg is again sound. If he is able to face the starter again next year he will "cause some excitement," as his former owner used to say. Another of the crack two-year-olds is Galen, who was bred by his present owners, Gray & Co. He is a chestnut colt, by Faustus, out of Lady Restless. He ran very well in Chicago, where he was regarded as the certain winner of the Futurity. When he started in that great race he



is said to have carried \$20,000 of stable money on his back. He made a gallant struggle, coming in third. He started in a two-year-old purse race in Chicago, where he ran second to Monsoon, beating eighteen others. A few days afterwards he won the Quickstep Stakes in the fast time of 0.48, beating a field of sixteen. He also won the Flight Stakes in very fast time, 1.01 1/2. He is a wonderful sprinter, but whether he can ever go distance with first-class horses remains to be demonstrated. He won for his owners \$3,290.

Salvator, the second horse in the Futurity, and one that many consider the best two-year-old of the year, is owned by J. B. Haggin, and is a fine-looking chestnut colt, by imported Prince Charlie, out of Salma. He was bred by the Swigerts, who sold him to Mr. Haggin for \$4,500. Mr. Haggin reserved him for the Junior Champion, and when he started him sent a heavy commission into the ring. The horse had made some remarkable trial performances, just how good the public did not know, for Mr. Haggin is exceedingly close in every thing that concerns his stable. There are few horses that can start for the first time against seasoned campaigners and win, and Salvator was no exception. He ran a good race and came in a strong third. In the Futurity he was only beaten by a scant head, and his admirers claim that if the riding had been what it should have been he would have won easily. Considering that this was his second appearance, his performance can not but be regarded as remarkable. In his third and last appearance so far this season he had a good jockey, Barnes; he was in a measure seasoned, and he won the Flatbush Stakes, worth \$5,450, in a canter. He beat such good ones as Madstone, Fresno and Champagne Charlie. The last two victories of Mr. Withers' still unnamed Sensation-Favorite colt prove that he has earned a name, and a good one. The colt is a strapping brown colt and is a home bred. He won the Hopeful Stakes and the Tyro Stakes, and ran second to French Prince in the Sequoia and to Popstaff in the Sapling. He was second to Proctor Knott in the Junior Champion, and so has won for his owner the snug little sum of \$17,191.

Another good two-year-old is Diablo, by Eolus, out of Grace Darling, a fine-looking bay, who has won the Coney Island Sweepstakes, the June Stakes and the Great East-



ern Handicap. He has brought to the Castle stable 21,151 in stage money, and may be regarded as a dangerous horse next year. Then there is a group of four or a bunch that may do much next year, for they have done well in times past—Oregon, The Loaves, Blessing, Fresno, Reporter and One Acre. Casting a glance at the and a prospective buyer of the best and noble array of the fallow crowd of thoroughbreds, may it be a one time before any of them, from the greatest of all, The Bard, to the youngest performer on the turf, the Salvador, join old Checkmate in his ignoble obscurity.

STATESMEN AS CHUMS

ATTACHMENTS FORMED IN CONGRESS BETWEEN GREAT MEN.

A Pair of Senatorial Chums—The Blood Twins of the House—Senator Stanford to Kettie—The Smallest Man in Congress—Some Queer Attachments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—There is no more likable or lovable man in either house or congress than Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin. He has been ill recently, and compelled to absent himself from the senate, much to his impatient regret. His former twin-senator, Stanford, of California, has long absented himself, and Sawyer has missed him very much. Together, they were the portliest men in the senate, and would outweigh Sausbury, Spooner, Ingalls and Brown combined. Sawyer's wealth of waist and breadth of beam would be ample for aldermanic instead of senatorial position. He is a splendidly companionable man possessed of fascinating conversational powers. Although past 70 years of age, he is not garrulous; but as he grows older he grows fonder of the companionship of his friends, especially his younger



acquaintances. He has secured the passage of more pension bills than any other two senators, and has many pensioners upon his private bounty. Generous to a fault, nothing out of the way and sagacious investments have saved him from penury. His entire salary is expended in the employment of clerks who and him in his pension work, and, in addition thereto, he gives away about \$7,000 annually in small charities. He never makes a speech. It would be impossible for him to do so, and that is the reason he never makes the effort. Uncle Phillips is not an ignis fatuus hunter. He will not try impossibilities. Recently, when asking consideration of a pension bill, he undertook to briefly announce the merits of the case. Beck, of Kentucky, objected to his statement, saying: "I am willing to vote 'aye' upon the question without debate." Sawyer sat down, and the bill passed without any questions from any source. Afterward Sawyer went to Beck and plaintively said: "Why did you object to my statement?" "Because," replied Beck, "if we ever let you get started, you'd talk all night." It was a bit of good humored sarcasm from the Seated-American senator, which meant, in liberal translation: "Sawyer, you can't make a speech, but you are honest and we'll vote for what you want anyway."

Senator Stanford, the California senatorial heavy weight, does not like his place in the senate. They say that he wanted the honor of an election, and of course his desire was gratified. But he is out of his element. Coming from the business into the political world was a transition too great for him, and he is not content. No sooner was he seated in that great legislative body than he found himself associated with people who were peculiar from his standpoint. They talked of politics and party preferences; but few of them would talk business, pure and simple. In the railroad world Leland Stanford is a king. No one disputes his judgments or beliefs. Here in the senate he finds Edmunds, Harris, Allison, Call and others who know comparatively little about railroads and grand financial transactions; yet these gentlemen are more than his peers on all questions. He is smaller than they. It is like transferring a Napoleon to Elba. He is out of place, or feels that he is, and that amounts to the same thing. It is understood that he will soon retire from the senate by resignation. If he does so it will go hard with Uncle Phil Sawyer for awhile. Of all the men in the senate, Stanford has a great love for Sawyer. He finds in the Wisconsin senator a crude business man who has gained more than a competence by hard knocks. He is sorry that so



good a man as Sawyer should spend his last days in the senate; but he loves him just the same. They like the same kind of wine, too, and they smoke the same brands of cigars.

Gen. Wheeler, of Alabama, is the smallest as well as the shortest man physically in the house. He is a very little man, indeed, but he is an intellectual giant, not inferior to Alexander H. Stephens. Wheeler was a lieutenant-general in the Confederate army when he was only 21 years old; and at one time he commanded the entire Confederate cavalry. Federal officers always regarded him as a dangerous foe to meet upon the field. In the house he is quiet and unobtrusive; but when there is any measure before congress in which he is specially interested, he is heard. Nothing can daunt him. It is recorded of him that one morning when he had a matter of special interest to his constituents, on private bill day, he raised a storm because he was unable to catch the speaker's eye. Patiently and unostentatiously he endeavored to get a hearing from noon until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Then, walking down the aisle in front of the speaker, when other members were securing recognition and passing bills by unanimous consent, he shouted: "I object" again and again until every member who had matters engaging their attention were obliged to stop and succumb to the sharp, hurdling, effect of words of objection from the little man from Alabama. Then he got recognition, and demanded the passage of his bill by unanimous consent. It was done. Gen. Wheeler was determined to be the one solitary determined objector who should stop all the legislation in the house until he secured recognition. Inasmuch as he seldom pushes himself aggressively forward, the matter was noticed and commented upon; and since that day, whenever Wheeler wants the house to hear and favor him, he finds little trouble. It is a truly burly place, and a man must become recognized as a fighter before he receives the wholesome respect of his colleagues.

Stewart, of Texas, is the tallest man, and Barnes, of Georgia, is the heaviest, while Ingalls is the thinnest man in congress. The most learned political leader on the Republican side of the house is McKinley, of Ohio, and Tom Reed, of Maine, is the wittest and most sarcastic. On the Democratic side, John G. Carlisle is conceded to be the most intellectual, and Sunset Cox the wittest and most

entertaining. Reed looks like Bob, the photographer, and not infrequently it receives compliments for the excellent likenesses which he has taken; and that makes him mad. Bob, on the contrary, is sometimes complimented for some witty speech, and that gratifies him and wreathes his happy face in smiles. Bob is pleased with his likeness to Reed, and when approached and called "Mr. Reed," he reminds me of a western cornfield, by grinning from ear to ear. Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, is one of the remarkable men of the house by reason of his extensive fund of information upon all topics of public policy. No matter what subject happens to be sprung unexpectedly upon the "Cave of the Winds," as Don Piatt designated the popular branch of congress, Gen. Weaver is always ready to intelligently and instructively debate it. His memory is remarkable. He will quote from speech delivered a decade ago, refer to books and pamphlets which bear upon the subject, and clearly state his own position, giving amply sufficient reasons for the conclusions which he reaches. There is an aggressiveness and soldier-like air about him which is sometimes commented upon in a critical spirit; but those who know him best know that he is tolerant, charitable, and conciliatory person. His friends cling to him as a leader, and his political opponents respect him for his honesty.

Congressman Bob Vance, of Connecticut Democrat, and Richard Guenther, of Wisconsin, Republican, are the closest friends in the house. They are both blonds, both handsome, bright and lovable. Moreover, were within the bounds of propriety, it might be said that they are given to playing practical jokes upon each other, like college lower classmen. For instance, Guenther recently returned one evening from an extended visit to his home at Oshkosh. After going to his hotel, he started to call on Vance. On the way he met Amos Cummings, and they walked together up Fourth street toward Vance's rooms. On the way they met a crowd of colored boys, ranging in ages from 4 to 16 years. They were playing with wooden marbles and shrilly blowing tin whistles. They were playing "Hold on," said Guenther, "let's give Vance a serenade." Thereupon Guenther and Cummings hired the little darkies to march in front of Vance's residence, play a tune and shout: "Three cheers for Congressman Bob Vance, of Connecticut. Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah! Taree!" The little fellows carried out their instructions to the letter, and were paid for their services. Vance did not respond to the serenade, but he heard that evening that Guenther had returned. The next morning the New York Sun and the World contained announcements of the great serenade which had been tendered Vance "by the Trotter Guard, of Washington." And when Guenther came down stairs to breakfast next morning, he was handed an express package, which seemed rather heavy for him, and he wrote across the address: "In care of Congressman Vance, No. 608 Fourteenth street," and the package was returned to Vance, who had sent it. It contained two excellent, well-formed, symmetrical red brickbats and nothing else. But Vance says he will get even on that serenade, and he probably will.

ELLIOTT.
 GERMANY'S STOLEN GEM.
 The Seizure of Samoan Islands, Which Ought to be Ours.



WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.
 E are acting very strangely about Samoa. Samoa was getting along very well without us on her beautiful and luxurious island half way between America and Asia when first our missionaries and then our men-of-war went down there. The Samoans were very hospitable. They gave their hearts to the missionaries—they liked the Americans from the first, and apparently the Americans liked them. They are a strong sincere people of high natural ability and deep natural morality. They have not been spoiled by their contact with civilization. They have not been greatly changed, except in religion. They have kept their old custom of thought and of dress and all their conventional manners as strictly as the three languages which make their castes. They seem as simple and steadfast as children.

Of late years England and Germany, which seem determined to gobble up between them all the unprotected spots on the globe, have been looking hungrily at the Samoan Islands, as well as at the Hawaiian Islands and the Tonga group. The three groups have the best harbors in the Pacific ocean. Each has peculiar advantages as a stopping place between America and Asia. When a canal is cut through the isthmus or across Nicaragua their value will be increased fifty-fold. But it is to nations like these, with teeming populations and large navies, war and merchant, they are very tempting. There can be no doubt that England and Germany have made up their minds to seize them. Now, the United States has solemn treaties with Hawaii, Samoa and Tonga, in which she promises to maintain their autonomy and independence from the aggressions of outsiders. It is its duty to see that England does not get absolute control of Hawaii, or Germany of Samoa. It is the duty of congress to recognize this international obligation and provide ships and guns to meet what. Yet congress sits squabbling about home politics, without ever taking time to read the able and interesting reports on the Samoan situation, for if they read them they could not help acting on them at once. Take Samoa.

Eighteen months ago five German men-of-war sailed into the harbor of Apia, the capital. The commodore of the fleet made a presumptuous demand upon the king, Mulitua, for \$12,000 damages—\$10,000 for a German resident whose nose was broken in a street quarrel, and \$2,000 for some fruit stolen from another German resident's garden. \$2,000 for fruit in the very land of fruit, when ten tons could be bought for half that amount. It was a mere pretense, of course, and almost certainly because the German commodore thought it would never be questioned elsewhere. Mulitua's treasury had no surplus \$12,000. Even if it had had he would not have yielded it up without the customary deliberation of his crew. As it was, he did every reason for saying to the commodore—representative, as he did, that he must consult his chiefs and his people. Thereupon the German commodore declared war against the king personally, and not against the Samoan nation.

Our consul at Apia, Harold S. Wall, is here to lay the situation before the government. It remains for congress to take such measures as it will at once redeem our pledges to the Samoans and conserve our own interests in the islands. Some day we shall have greater freedom of trade with lower tariff taxation than now. Then we shall have American ships carrying our commerce across the Pacific again, and Samoa will be invaluable as a stopping place for our merchant vessels as it is now for our naval vessels. But if Germany gets control of it now we shall be shut out.

Some inside facts regarding the post-offices in this county are dug out of the complete report of the postmaster general for the year ending March 31, 1887. For instance, the rent paid in Massillon is one dollar per annum; in Canton, \$1,000; Alliance not quoted. The total paid in Massillon for salary and allowance was \$3,528; in Canton, \$6,350. The net revenue secured from Massillon was \$6,864.21; from Canton, \$19,457.48; from Alliance, \$5,249.42; from Akron, \$23,853.77.

Reducing the Surplus.
 The disposition of the surplus in the United States treasury engages the attention of our statesmen, but a more vital question has our attention, and that is the reduction of the surplus consumption. Since the discovery and introduction of Dr. Kirg's New Discovery for consumption, there has been a marked decrease in the mortality report from this dreaded disease, and it is possible to still further reduce the number of consumptives. How? By keeping constantly at hand a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and using according to directions, upon the appearance of the first symptoms, such as a cough, a cold, a sore throat, a chest, or side pain, taken thus early a cure is guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Baltzly's drug store.

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